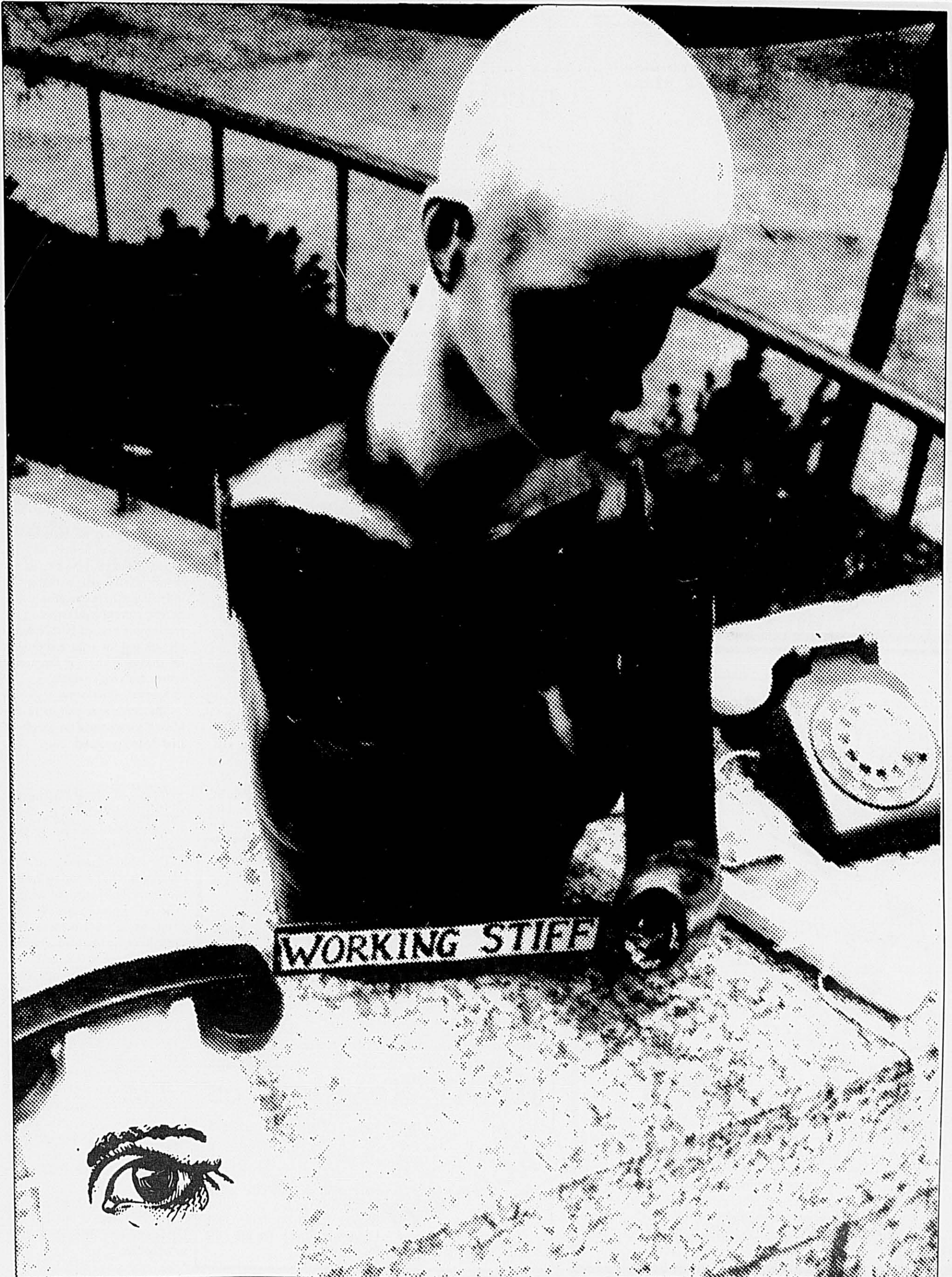


THE MCGILL DAILY

Volume 81, Number 70

Too tall to be Lenin since 1911.

Wednesday, February 12, 1992



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science writers
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11



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UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

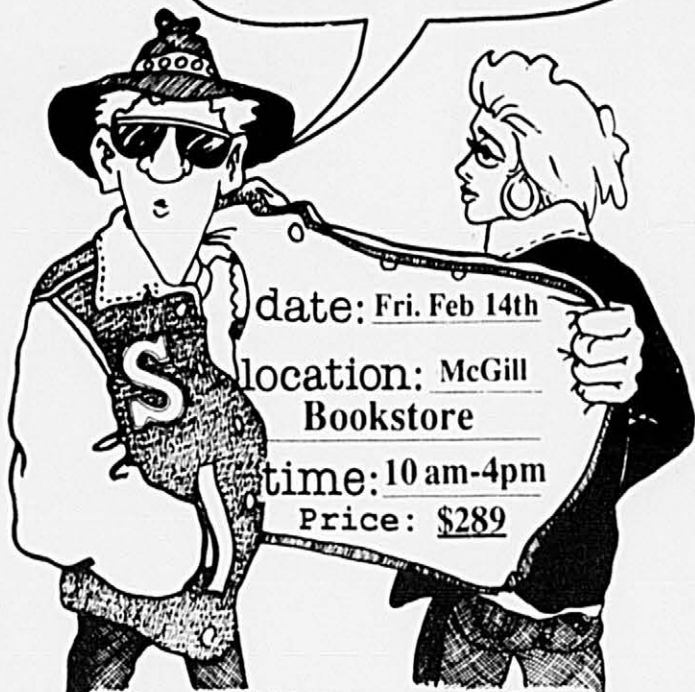
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FEBRUARY 10-14, 1992

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A deposit of \$144 is required. Please
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McGill Bookstore

jackets supplied by

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**Graduate Students for
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Graduate Students are now
invited to apply for work during
the April exam period. Pay will
be \$23-\$27 per half-day session.
Those eligible are Canadians,
landed immigrants and visa
students with valid work permits.
If you are interested, application
forms are available in your own
department or in the Department
of French Language and
Literature, Room 230, Peterson
Hall (3460 McTavish).

Completed application forms
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March 6, 1992

For more information,
call 398-6884

Faculty of Arts & Science
Prof. A. Tichoux/Chief Invigilator

Staff
meeting this
Thursday.
17h as
always

Aboriginal Law Association of McGill University
presents:

**JUSTICE FOR
NATIVES?**

A one day conference on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1992

Panels: *Barriers to Justice* 9-10:30 a.m.
Legal Issues; Continuing Relations 11-12:30 p.m.
Models for Change 2-4:30 p.m.

Moot Court
Faculty of Law
3644 Peel

For more information
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286-1458

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EVENTS

"Accessible Education Now" is
a group forming on campus to ad-
dress issues such as tuition fee
increases, student poverty and ac-
cessible education. Current concern
is SSMU membership in FEUQ. All
welcome. Union 425, 14h30. Info:
948-4284.

Royal Victoria Hospital presents
Dr. Chawki Benkelfat on, "Obses-
sive Compulsive Disorder", 19h, at
the Allan Memorial Institute, 1025
Pine Avenue West, in the South
Seminar Amphitheatre. Info: 843-
1560.

McGill Outing Club meeting
today in Leacock 26, 19h30. Info:
398-6817.

McGill International Socialists
host a public meeting on "Black
Liberation and Socialism", Union
425, 19h30. Info: 528-5586.

The Department of English
presents Wertenbaker's *The Love of
the Nightingale*, February 12-15, and
19-22. Moyse Hall, Arts Building,
853 Sherbrooke St. W., 20h. Tick-
ets \$10/\$4 students and seniors,
available at Paragraphe Librairie.
Info: 845-5811 or 398-6070.

EVENTS HILITE

• The Aboriginal Law Associa-
tion of McGill University presents
the third annual Native Law confer-
ence today from 9:00 am to 5:00
pm.

The conference will focus on the
administration of justice and First
Nations. Panels will examine barri-
ers which Native people confront in
in dealing with the Canadian justice
system, current legal issues in the
relationship between First Nations'
peoples and the state, and models
for change in the way the justice
system deals with natives.

Everyone is welcome.

The conference will be in the
Moot Court room of the Faculty of
Law, 3644 Peel Street.

• The Ad-Hoc Committee
Against Police Racism is organising
a counter-demonstration to pro-
test police racism.

The demonstration you'd be
countering is being held by the Po-
lice Brotherhood, who are trying to
force police management to back
down on token statements made in
the wake of the Marcellus François
trial.

The statements say that there
"may be problems with racism" in
the force.

The policemurder of Black youth
Marcellus François is the third such
killing in four years, a reminder of
hundreds of racist and homophobic
incidents over the years: two Black
women arrested for making a face at
a bus driver after he made a racist
slur, gays and lesbians beaten in a
raid on a party, a Black reporter
violently arrested while picking up
his child at daycare...

The demo will start at 9h tomor-
row at the corner of St-Denis and
DeMaisonneuve. Bring a friend and
some coffee.

Provincial welfare "reform" enters second year of tumult

Welfare protestors face off riot cops

by Ita Kendall

CUP(MONTREAL)—A noon hour protest at a downtown welfare office yesterday came to an abrupt and violent end when Montréal police dressed in riot gear forcibly expelled demonstrators.

Police shoved and hit the protesters with truncheons and five men were arrested during the incident.

Protest organizers said police overreacted and used gratuitous violence to quell the demonstration.

One man was thrown to the ground and suffered cuts and bruises to his face.

"The police were savage. They were like enraged dogs," said Emmanuelle Proulx of L'Union, a coalition of groups fighting Bill 37, Quebec's nearly two-year old welfare reform law.

The five men were held and interrogated for several hours. They were later charged by police with mischief.

Under Bill 37, welfare recipients are classified on whether they apply for government "make-work" programs.

If recipients refuse or are unable to participate, their social assistance cheques are slashed. "Make-work" programs often pay less than minimum wage, said Gingras.

Under the new law's regulations, welfare inspectors have increased visits to recipients' homes, looking for anything that would allow them to decrease or cut welfare payments.

"We want to get the law changed or withdrawn," said anti-poverty activist Claude Gingras. "Bill 37 is not just an attack on welfare recipients or the unemployed — it is an attack on all workers. It forces recipients to work for almost nothing."

Two police officers spied on the 50 protesters as they gathered on Rachel street.

Police then followed the bus which took the group to a welfare office on Ontario street.

Gingras said they chose that particular office because of the welfare inspectors, nicknamed "Bou Bou Macoutes," who work there.

The protesters had been in the ground floor office for less than an hour when the assistant director, Robert Guay, read a statement telling the protesters to "leave peacefully or you will be expelled from the premises."

A few minutes later Guay, using a bull horn, told employees to leave the premises.

Twelve baton-wielding police then entered the room and forced many of the protesters out an exit.

Another eight to 10 officers grabbed stragglers and pushed them before riot police.

Five of the protesters who resisted police were pulled aside and arrested.

Guay explained why protesters were wrong to occupy the welfare offices.

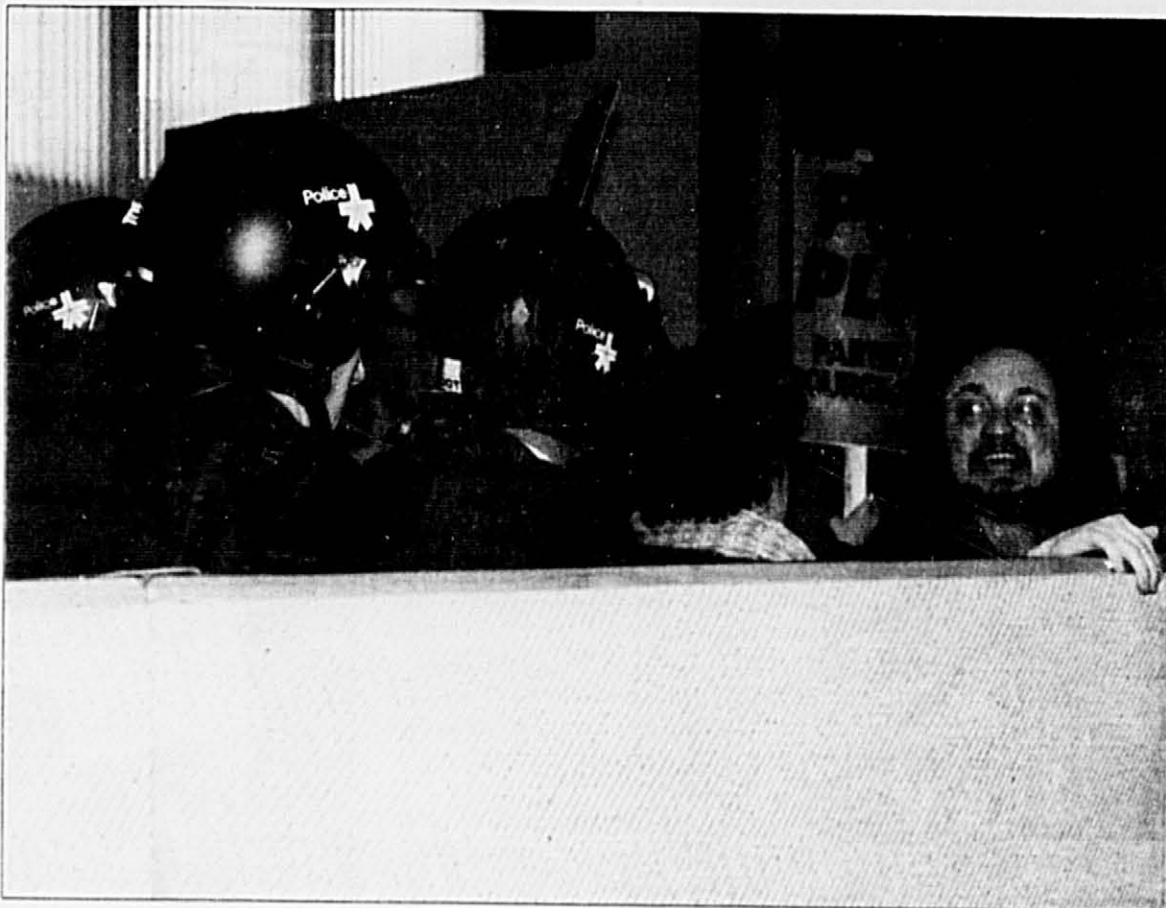
"We are here to help them (welfare recipients)," he said.

"We asked them to leave peacefully but they wouldn't and we have to think about our work."

Proulx said she didn't think losing an hour and a half would stop the civil servants from doing their work.

"We know they just apply the law," she said.

"But that welfare office also houses the 'Bou Bou Macoutes'



DAILY PHOTO: LAUREL HUGHES

Anti-poverty activist scoffs at helmeted riot droids.

who go to people's homes looking for people disobeying welfare law."

The message that coalition members are determined to continue fighting the law may be getting through to the authorities.

"The police reaction to the demonstration was brutal because they want to break us right away," said Proulx.

"They know more protests are coming. It just reinforces our anger and determination."

Proulx said the group had planned the protest for a month and had distributed over 10 000 pamphlets to prompt the action.

Outremont draws fire over race committee overhaul

by David D'Andrea

The town of Outremont has replaced its old ethnic-relations committee with a new body which critics say is ineffective.

"The new committee doesn't seem that serious to me," René Lescop, a member of the old committee member.

"It seems like a committee added at the last minute when they realized people were upset."

The new body — known as the inter-cultural relations committee — will only have the status of a sub-committee within a new community relations committee.

The old ethnic relations committee was abolished last December. At the time, many of the committee's members expressed concerns that the decision was made behind closed doors.

"Certainly all the members present reacted angrily to the announcement," said Maurice da Silva, the former chair of the committee.

Outremont mayor Jean Pominville said the new committee is not yet active. There also has been no effort to recruit members from the old committee to the new one, leading some to claim that it is more an exercise in public relations than an effective

committee.

Pominville defended his record, claiming that the committee has not been abolished and only that its structure has changed. "Obviously there's a lack of information on their part," he said in reference to his critics.

"There's nothing I can do about it. People can believe what they want."

The reason for the abolition of the committee remains unclear, with alternate explanations coming from all directions.

According to da Silva, the mayor has explained the move by pointing to the election of a Jewish francophone to council during the latest Outremont poll, which supposedly has made the committee redundant.

Others have claimed it was a political decision. "If it wasn't a political decision they wouldn't have abolished the committee the way that they did. They would have perhaps replaced some members," said Lescop, claiming that the move was a "partisan" one.

Pominville claims that the whole affair has been misunderstood and blown out of proportion. "Da Silva is very upset at losing the presidency of a formal committee."



DAILY PHOTO: LAUREL HUGHES

One of five protestors arrested by Montréal's finest.

THE MCGILL DAILY

COMMENT

Corporate welfare rats

When Canadian Pacific Rail announced the closing of the Angus railway shops in the city's east end last fall, people noticed. Although many workers kept their jobs by 'bumping out' other CP employees with less seniority, close to a thousand workers lost their jobs.

Formerly the engine driving the economy of the industrialized east end, the Angus shops' closure broke down a significant psychological wall in many people's minds. It brought forward questions about the future role of traditional industrial technologies in Montréal's economy, and how much the city will suffer until its economic base is restored.

But that's modernization, we're told, and economic competition necessarily implies that someone has to lose out.

But did CP lose? It would seem unlikely. Canada's largest privately owned corporation unveiled plans last week that would necessitate massive government investment.

CP's plans would breathe new life into the city's commuter train network, abandoned by CP and CN in the 70s and 80s. Ridership would jump from eight million commuters per year to 20 million.

On purpose, CP left open the question of who would supply the estimated \$200 million start-up cost and who would cover the initial annual deficits the network would incur.

Effectively, CP is waiting for the government's best offer.

And for the Québec government — which is accustomed to swinging deals with big-name corporations with offerings of free land, cheap power, grants, etc — the offer is tempting.

The trucking industry receives a hidden government subsidy in the form of free roads and bridges. The airline industry gets government paid-for airports. Now CP wants its turn.

For Montréalers, beleaguered by a generation of economic decline and dependent on social assistance, welfare for the big-name corporations can only be the final insult.

Peter Clibbon

Eric Smiley

LETTERS

broccoli and tuition: much the same

To the Daily:

Mr. Ley and Mr. Clibbon's article (Jan 29) is a fine example of what happens when quality of education is sacrificed at the expense of accessibility. They are trying to tie together two important, but entirely unrelated issues, and the result is meaningless dribble.

Saying that by raising the freeze on tuition fees, Québec is renouncing on of its "most valuable distinct qualities" is truly ridiculous. It would be equally useful to say that Québec should compensate by making broccoli eating on Tuesdays mandatory. In addition to being good for our health this would really demonstrate Québec's "different approach to addressing social issues." It would also increase Québec's measure on the "distinction scale" on which Ley and Clibbon seem to weigh the distinct society question.

It seems that in Ley and Clibbon's world governments conspire to screw students over whenever and however they can. With such a "distinct" view of things, it's no wonder they can't find anything more useful to comment on.

Deryn Collier
Latin American Studies U2

In quest of the immaculate article

To the Daily:

In "Ammu Zulu Christ", another example of what could have been a thought-provoking article shot down in flames by errors of fact that could

have been easily avoided.

1) Jesus Christ is generally accepted to have lived his life somewhere between the years 7 BCE and 40 CE (7 BC and 40 AD), nowhere near 33 BC as stated in the article.

2) The Annunciation and Immaculate Conception were in no way "life events" of Jesus as stated in your article. The Annunciation took place prior to Jesus' conception, the principle (and only) participants being a young Jewish woman and an "angel of God".

The Immaculate conception is a doctrine of the Roman Catholic church having nothing to do with any life event of Jesus. The doctrine concerns the conception of his Mother Mary, not Jesus. Mr. Baptiste would be well advised to study the difference between virgin birth, original sin, immaculate conception, proper research, and what he shows here.

3) To be really nit-picky about it, Resurrection (not "resurrection") could hardly be considered a "life event", perhaps a re-life event or an "undead event"? In any event, such errors only call into question the accuracy of the article as a whole.

M. Methot
Dip Ed.

We are lumberjacks, but not OK

To the Daily:

Of all the causes and movements that the Daily has chosen to blatantly bias its articles in favour of, the preservation and defence of our



LETTERS

beleaguered environment is far and away the worthiest. Ironical, then, that the outstanding feature of the lobbies of so many buildings on campus is the overflowing stacks of overprinted, unread and outdated copies of the Daily.

Perhaps the Daily's editors should take a moment to consider the trees they fell in their frenzied pursuit of impressive-looking circulation figures.

Greg Ward

U1 Honours Physic

Expensive pencils

To the Daily:

My course materials fee just went up from \$50 a semester to \$60.

I'm an arts student. All I get at the beginning of each semester is a syllabus. I asked Dawson Hall where the money goes — They said, "Why, it goes to your department, to pay for your course materials, silly." (ok, they didn't say "silly")

So I ask the administrator for my department where the money goes. She told me, "It pays for operating costs, like pencils and things."

Pretty expensive pencils and syllabus.

I suppose it's McGill's Orwellian doublespeak I resent the most. Especially as my tuition continues to rise much faster than my student loans. And now the SSMU wants to add some \$50 fee for some new "university improvement" thing or other.

Perhaps there are better ways to improve the university than making its students unable to afford their real course materials.

David Romano

MA 1

more letters on page 10

HYDE PARK

Youth delegation to address UN conference

Opinion by Francois Meloche

Many youth believe that the situation of the earth, its people and the environment is disastrous, but they can work together towards a more viable planet while keeping an optimistic attitude.

Some of these youth are actively preparing to get their voices heard at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) to be held in Rio de Janeiro from June 1 to 12 of this year. They realize the importance of such an international conference in getting the decision makers of the world to discuss the real reasons for the pitiful state of our world, to find new solutions and to truly implement them in our society.

THE YOUTH 92 PROJECT

In 1989 six Canadian youth attended a UNCED preparatory conference in Bergen, Norway. When they realized there was no process to permit young people to express their opinion at the Earth Summit, they decided to take on the job of organizing youth participation. With funding from the federal government, and cooperation from young Costa Ricans, they built a project for youth and by youth.

The "Youth '92 Project" now involves hundreds of youth from around the world. An international youth forum is planned for the end of March and will take place in San Jose, Costa Rica. Keeping in mind gender, race and North-South representation, 250 youth will be meeting there. This international, ecological youth group will create an official position to be presented at UNCED in Rio two months later.

Practically speaking, the youth delegation will have half a day at the two week long UNCED conference to express their views and try to influence the governmental delegations.

During those two weeks, the world's attention will be focused on Rio and the thousands of viewers will witness the will of the younger generation to live in a better world.

The Earth Summit or UNCED will be the biggest international meeting ever to take place. It will involve a broad cross-section of society: Industry, business, unions, scientists and citizens groups.

The main difference is the new emphasis on the linkages between environmental degradation and socio-economic development. The United Nations (UN) wants to prevent developing countries from following the same path that has led industrialized nations to the chronic pollution problems of today.

According to the initial UN General Assembly resolution establishing UNCED, the major cause of environmental degradation in developing countries must be "viewed as an integral part of the development process."

For more information, call Québec's representative in the Canadian delegation to the Youth Conference in Costa Rica: Francois Meloche 514-738-9606

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Less fees, more rides for students

by Catrin Morris

Bus fares for students are too high, according to a recently formed lobby group based at Concordia University.

Friends For Equal Fares (FFEF) was established to protest the fee hike in bus passes for full-time students over 18.

The lobby demands a 25 per cent reduction in fares for student aged 18 and older, and a slight increase in under-18 fares.

"If students are encouraged to abandon their cars for cheap public transportation, everyone can enjoy less congestion in the city, and less pollution in the environment," said Guy Vandish, an organizer for FFEF.

"Lower bus fares would get students into an excellent habit."

According to Guy Chartrand of Transport 2000, a city environmental group, Montréal's transit company (STCUM) doesn't have enough cash to do anything for students right now.

Last year the provincial government slashed the transit company's budget by \$200 million.

"Transport 2000 has always asked STCUM to extend the 18-year old limit," said Chartrand.

"I doubt they can achieve something this year. Maybe next year."

But Vandish thinks a reduction in student fares would not pose a financial risk for the STCUM, despite the drop in provincial funding.

"If the prices were lower," said Vandish, "more students would buy passes and profits would increase."

University students and mature students pay \$41 for a monthly pass in Montréal.

The price is \$15 for those under 18.

According to Vandish, "The city needs to redefine its definition of student, because many people over 18 go to school."

It took 12 years of lobbying in Ottawa for a similar reduction to occur. Student fares finally went down in Quebec City.

Friends For Equal Fares has already sent 35 letters to STCUM, several National Assembly members, and Premier Bourassa.

"We have only received 3 responses. They're not easy people to get a hold of," Vandish said.

"They want to brush us off; to calm us down for a while."

Friends For Equal Fares encourages students to call the STCUM Complaint Line at 280-5653, or attend the STCUM general meeting Wednesday at 11AM, 121 Salk St, Charleroy (in Mtl North). For more information on Friends for Equal Fares call 369-1311.

Women's AIDS symptoms finally recognized

by Karen Hill

OTTAWA (CUP) — After years of denial, women with AIDS are finally getting legitimate recognition of female-specific symptoms by the medical establishment.

AIDS activists have been lobbying the American Centre for Disease Control (CDC) since 1987. They have demanded the inclusion of women's symptoms in the CDC's definition of AIDS.

A new definition has finally been scheduled for release later this month.

"I'm very happy," said Linda Rowe, a Vancouver AIDS activist.

"I'm HIV-positive, so I've been pushing for (the expansion of the definition) since October, 1989."

The definition, used to determine eligibility for family benefits and welfare in Canada, has excluded symptoms specific to women.

Darien Taylor, co-founder of the Toronto-based group, Voices of Positive Women, said the failure to recognize female-specific symptoms often leads doctors to misdiagnose, or simply dismiss women's health concerns.

"If you're a woman and have a constellation of symptoms that would indicate that you're HIV-positive, it may often go unrecognized by doctors until it's too late," said Taylor.

Women are not only misdiagnosed or diagnosed late in their illness, they are also underdiagnosed. Since women's symptoms are not in the 1987 CDC definition, they die with AIDS-related complex, which is viewed as a point between asymptomatic illness and AIDS.

While two forms of pneumonia are common to gay men with AIDS, women rarely display these symptoms.

Women more often exhibit up-

per respiratory infections, chronic, persistent yeast infections, human papillomavirus and cervical cancer.

Symptoms outlined in the new definition include thrush, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), cervical cancer and chronic yeast infections which do not respond to treatment.

A woman who wished to remain anonymous said she became ill six years ago.

Her doctor treated her for asthma and a throat infection, ignoring her other symptoms.

She was not tested for HIV.

It wasn't until 1987, after discovering her partner was HIV-positive that she was tested. The result was positive.

When she went to a Toronto hospital for treatment, the questionaire she was given was "completely foreign to my experience," she said.

While the average life expectancy following an AIDS diagnosis for women is 15.5 weeks, it is 21 months for a white, gay man, according to a 1989 paper presented to the Fifth International Conference on AIDS.

Taylor said the disparity is attributable to misdiagnosis and the fact that women simply aren't being tested for HIV at the same rate men are.

Another problem facing women with HIV and AIDS is the lack of clinical trials which test new drugs. In Canada, 40 trials are underway, but none of them are specifically directed at women.

SEXISM REARS ITS UNPROTECTED HEAD

**MEN:
Use Condoms
Or Beat It.**

AIDS KILLS WOMEN

GRAPHIC CREDIT: GASP

"I'm hoping to see clinical trials looking at yeast infection, PID and cervical cancer," said Rowe.

But, according to Robyn Sussel of the Canadian HIV Trials Network, trials geared toward women are difficult to set up because so few

women have in fact been diagnosed with AIDS.

According to Oct. 1991 statistics from the federal Department of Health and Welfare, 179 women and 2,972 men have died of AIDS since 1979 in Canada.

SENATE BRIEFS

What About Equity?

At Senate last Wednesday Arts senator Samuel Noumoff challenged McGill's efforts to implement employment equity.

Referring to an employment equity agreement signed between McGill and the federal government in 1988 and a voluntary equity program of the Québec education ministry, Noumoff questioned the steps McGill had taken to comply with its obligations.

Equity Office Director Honora Shaughnessy said the agreement requires McGill to identify and remove barriers to hiring, promotion and training of members of designated groups, such as women, First Nations peoples, persons with disabilities, and visible minorities.

Shaughnessy outlined several measures the university had undertaken to implement the requirements. She noted that the university spent \$174 000 during the past two years on a report examining the status and working conditions of women at McGill.

"The Joint Senate-Board Committee on Equity is currently developing an Action Plan on employment equity for women," Shaughnessy said.

She also noted that McGill established an Equity Office which is preparing a report for the plan.

Noumoff requested "a running tab" on the implementation of the equity criteria.

— Shannon Aldinger

No Black Studies in Ethnic Studies

A new Canadian Ethnic Studies minor was ratified in the McGill Senate last Wednesday after some discussion.

Senator Donald Burgess asked if the Canadian Ethnic studies program included a course on Blacks in Canada. Burgess noted that Dalhousie university already offered such a course.

Arts dean Michael Maxwell said the Canadian Ethnic studies program would be composed of already existing courses, and so would not include a Black Studies course.

A minor in Agricultural Production was also ratified by Senate.

— Fiona McCaw

Gopnik opposes student reps

Vigorous debate took place on the question of whether an undergraduate representative should be included on an important new joint

committee of the Senate and Board of Governors.

The committee will promote cooperation between the university and industry, but will try to ensure that cooperation with industry does not interfere with graduate and undergraduate education.

The Senate's nominating committee proposed the committee have three members from the senate, including one graduate student.

Arts senator André Pogacar moved that an undergraduate representative be added to the committee. Pogacar said an undergraduate representative was necessary because the committee would be deciding on things that would affect undergraduates' interests.

Other senators expressed opposition to the proposal. Senator Kyra Emo, from the Administrative and Support Staff, said it was too difficult to find student representatives to sit on the committee.

"It is difficult to get any (student representatives) at all," said Emo, "Two would be impossible."

Dean of Students Irwin Gopnik agreed with Emo. He described the process of finding a student representative ("we go to a student association and say 'Can you select a member for us?'") and said it was too difficult to find qualified people.

Senate voted to add an undergraduate representative to the committee.

— Fiona McCaw

McGill glosses over library assaults

by Sara Robson

Several instances of verbal, physical and sexual assault in the McLennan-Redpath libraries have students worried about their safety. Many have criticized the library for their inaction on a series of incidents.

McGill student Victoria Valius was accosted in front of the McLennan elevators two weeks ago.

"A man approached me and said he had killed 14 women on the fourth floor of the library," said Valius. "He then introduced himself as Mark Lepine. He began to laugh and raised his hand towards my face."

When she reported the incident to the porter on duty, "he said not to worry, the man was only joking." Ten minutes later, Valius saw the Lepine impersonator in the Redpath cafeteria. Only at that point did security ask the man to leave the library.

Valius described the man as "short; in his late 30's; bearded; wearing a long coat and having dirty hands."

Elizabeth Mader, administrative officer at McLennan Library and head of security, said that she did not recall hearing about the incident.

"The library is not allowed to post descriptions of people who have been accused of verbal, physical and sexual assaults for fear of libel suits," she said.

Many students said the library is not a safe place to be, especially at night.

"I definitely think that there is a security problem at the library," said Valius. "I am scared to sit in the library by myself or to go into the stacks alone."

But Mader said security problems exist because of a lack of funding.

Sylvia DiIorio, co-ordinator of the McGill Sexual Assault Centre, suggested organizations like Walksafe McGill introduce a foot patrol on the floors of the library.

Valius suggested hiring students through a work-study program to serve as security personnel.

There are two security guards and one porter for six floors of McLennan library and six floors of the Redpath library. According to Mader, the Physical Sciences and Engineering library and the Medical library have no security at all.

Employees accused of assault

Last summer, Debra Rosenberg, a McGill student and a former employee of McLennan library, submitted a formal complaint to her employers and the McGill sexual assault assessment board about a male co-worker.

"He was physically and verbally threatening," she said.

Although there had been several complaints about the employee, Rosenberg said the library's response was to transfer him to another section of the library.

After the formal complaint was

submitted, the assessment board wrote a letter to McGill Principal David Johnston, a copy of which was sent to Rosenberg. Although the letter requested the employee involved send her a letter of apology, Rosenberg said she never received one. The staff member in question has only recently stopped working at the library.

Another former McGill library

employee, who wished to remain anonymous, quit her job at McLennan due to frustration over the libraries' inaction.

"The library is responsible because they are tolerating the assaults," she said. "The situation in the library is really scary, but the scariest thing is that it is being tolerated."

Siphiwe Mwase, another McGill

student and former library employee, was sexually harassed by even another male employee. She said the man had been previously charged with sexual assault, but was still employed by the library.

McGill student Rebecca Handford, was in the periodicals section of the McLennan library when she was physically assaulted by a female staff member. After ac-

cidentally falling asleep, Handford was woken when a library employee shook her and hit her on the head. The employee claimed Handford's legs were blocking a fire hose cabinet.

Although Handford made an official complaint, her request for an apology was denied with the explanation that the staff member had a "stressful job."

New smoking police a waste of money

by Dani Colt

Physical Plant wants you to know they're responsive to student concerns. To prove it, they're hiring of anti-smoking officers. But smokers think that they're just wasting money, or worse.

Carmelo Spataro, Manager of Building Services, plans to enforce McGill's smoking ban on campus.

A new Physical plant program now hires students to act as anti-smoking police. The student police meet with building directors and deans to find out where there are smoking areas.

The officers' main function of the officers will be to inform students of McGill's smoking policy.

"A lot of students don't even know that McGill has a no-smoking policy and where the non-smoking areas are," said Spataro. "All the officers can do is inform."

"The officers are not there to chastise or handcuff anyone. They will just politely say 'How about butting out? This is a no smoking area.' and nicely suggest where students can go instead to smoke," said Spataro.

Spataro feels students are more likely to listen to one of their peers, than an authority figure. He also hopes that the student population will support the action so that real change, such as the creation of more smoking areas, can occur.

But smokers don't share Spataro's enthusiasm.

"I think it's a dumb idea," said one smoker. "They should think about the real problem. By claiming this is a non-smoking university, they are just putting a band-aid the issue."

Sheryl Riley, founder of the Redpath Caf anti-smoking lobby group, believes the program is a step in the right direction.

"The program is an excellent idea. That's all you really can do. You can't lock people up," she said. "Rules get enforced by people being considerate of one another."

Other smokers suggested that the project was wasting McGill's limited resources.

"There are a lot of other things that need money. I don't see the sense in it," said a smoker.

Spataro says that the cost of running the program is minimal. It is only short term and the information gained will hopefully be publicised. The results will be helpful in encouraging building directors to open up more smoking



Carmen Spataro, McGill's anti-smoking czar.

rooms.

Smoking students say that they are not going to stop smoking just because there are no areas for them to smoke. The lack of smoking rooms forces them to break the law.

"McGill is blind to the needs of smokers. I don't always have time to run across campus to the one smoking room," said a smoker. She noted that other universities like the University of Alberta have smok-

ing rooms in almost every building. Spataro feels that his hiring of a smoker and a non-smoker to work as officers shows McGill's desire to get an understanding of both sides of the situation.

Students allowed to say FEUQ off

by David D'Andrea and Dave Ley

McGill students will be allowed to decide on whether they want to remain in a Québec student federation, after a ruling by Students' Society's judicial board last week.

The ruling gave the green light for a referendum to pull out of the Fédération Etudiants Universitaires du Québec (FEUQ).

"The judicial board's ruling gives students the chance to get out of the pit with the FEUQ beast that the Students' Society has thrown us in," said Brian Schnarch, an accessible education supporter who spoke in favour of the referendum question.

McGill students voted to pull out of FEUQ last March in a referendum. Students had voted to join FEUQ the previous September.

But last March's pull-out referendum was ruled unconstitutional by the judicial board, because student-initiated referendums are not allowed to affect student fees. Students pay a \$1 fee to FEUQ every year.

This year the Students' Society returning officers refused to allow another pull-out referendum ques-

tion. The officers made the decision after consulting with Student Society executive members.

Schnarch appealed the chief returning officers' decision to the Students' Society judicial board. The judicial board unanimously supported Schnarch's position over the chief returning officer and Students' Society vp external Karla MacDonald.

Many students doubt FEUQ's commitment to students after it suggested the government raise tuition by six per cent last December.

"A student federation advocating tuition increases is not representing students," Schnarch commented.

FEUQ officials deny they ever agreed to tuition increases, claiming they fought and continue to fight the government on this issue.

"No association did anything against the 1991 fee increase except for FEUQ," said MacDonald.

But a FEUQ press release from December 20 1991 directly contradicts MacDonald. In the press release FEUQ applauds the government on raising student tuition to the consumer price index.

For the pull-out referendum to make it to the polling booths, Schnarch still needs to collect signatures.

Critics flail Québec's eye-testing cutback

by Erica Lamcraft

The Québec government's latest cost-saving scheme for health care is a glaring case of short-sightedness, according to a provincial association of eye-care specialists.

Québec health minister Marc-Yvan Côté announced last December his intention to stop covering optometric services through medicare. His proposal would trim Québec's \$12-billion health care budget by about \$52 million.

"The economic situation in Québec is not very pretty right now," said Michael Chaiken, president of Québec's Order of Optometrists.

"But if you take away a frontline service and tell the people they'll have to pay for it themselves, it just makes the situation worse."

Ottawa requires the provinces to provide equal essential services. But optometry and dentistry are not considered essential, and so the provincial government can cut optometry services without losing federal transfer payments.

Chaiken thinks the plan is myopic. "Alberta tried this about three years ago," he commented.

"After a year optometric care had to be reinstated. Reduced services

were too expensive, politically and economically."

McGill's Post-Graduate Students' Society has also condemned the government policy, overwhelmingly endorsing a motion to support continued optometric funding at a meeting of the grad council in January.

Chaiken also questioned the coherence of Côté's policies. The new proposal may lead to a large drop in preventive examinations. In the long run this may cost the government as much as it saves in the short term, he said.

And the public may turn from optometrists to other services still covered by medicare. Although optometric care will no longer be funded, ophthalmology services will still be covered by medicare. Ophthalmologists specialize in eye surgery, but they also perform routine examinations.

Chaiken suggested people may now flock to join burgeoning waiting lists for ophthalmological examinations. The increased numbers of patients will further strain already-stressed emergency rooms, where medicare may cover the visit.

As well, if people go to ophthalmologists instead, health costs

will rise because the specialists get paid on average about three times more than optometrists.

These changes will further leave Québécois in rural areas at a disadvantage, since ophthalmologists and emergency rooms are located mainly in cities.

Chaiken said rural dwellers will also be disadvantaged as the number of optometrists in their areas decreases under the new plan. Québec's 1100 optometrists work in 225 towns and cities throughout Québec. If this proposal passes many

of the smaller offices will close.

"Paying or not, these people will have no place to go," Chaiken said. Ironically, Côté has publically proclaimed himself a friend of Québécois living in the regions.

An awareness campaign launched by the optometrists last weekend has already started to warn people about the impending loss of this vital service. Advertisements ran in all Québec daily newspapers (except the *Daily*).

But ad spots were refused by both

Radio-Canada and Radio-Québec.

"Radio-Québec does not accept any controversial material for its advertisements," said Gerard Desroches, of Radio-Québec. "If it had just been informative that would have been fine, but that just wasn't the case. People were asked to choose sides."

Optometrists have ample opportunity to canvass public opinion. According to Chaiken, they see roughly a third of Québec's population annually.



Jesuit missionaries left sexist legacy

by Viviane Weitzner

Women's oppression was introduced to the Huron and Montagnais societies by French Jesuits in the seventeenth century, according to Karen Anderson in a talk given at McGill last Friday.

Within a period of thirty years, the status of Huron and Montagnais women was reduced from equality with men to subordination.

Basing her arguments on a reading of French Jesuit manuscripts, Anderson said that thirty years after the Jesuits' arrival in New France, "women formerly described as being proud and free are now being described in words making them out to be as gentle as little lambs."

Before the Christianizers arrived, women and men had "relatively egalitarian relations" in the Huron and Montagnais Nations, said Anderson. This equality was "largely the outcome of a delicately balanced distribution of power between the two sexes," she said.

Although women and men did occupy "different, but not hierarchically arranged spheres of influence"—women the domestic, and men the political—relations were fluid, and women could and did influence the decision-making process in the political sphere.

"Among the Huron, who reckoned their decent matrilineally," said Anderson, "whatever men brought into their wives' or mothers' households—whether hunted meat, trade goods, prisoners of war, or decisions made on the council on a course of action to be taken—passed through the hands of women as well as through the hands of men."

Women were not under the con-

trol of men. Instead the kinship system allowed both sexes equal access to the means and the production of labour. According to Anderson, women were not forced by men to reproduce or create an adequate labour force.

But when the Jesuits arrived in the 1630's, the balance was disrupted:

"The disorganization of traditional institutional structures, the demoralization of the Huron and the Montagnais, and the final subjugation of women to men," said Anderson, "was accomplished not by the use of force, but by the virtual annihilation of institutional structures."

The Jesuits did not have enough money to back them, or soldiers to put up a fight. Instead they came armed with patriarchal teachings by seventeenth century thinkers.

They were taken aback at the "ill-mannered," "haughty and spiteful," "rough and wild" Huron and Montagnais women, and found them the most challenging to convert.

"They were the Jesuits' most vociferous, most relentless opponents," said Anderson.

Only if the relations between the sexes were changed, and women were made to be obedient to their husbands, would the Jesuits attain their objectives:

"If good was to come to the New World and souls saved, and the Devil wiped out, Native women would have to submit," said Anderson of the Jesuit attitude.

But Native women opposed the role that Christianity allotted women.

"They would not submit them-

selves to the authority of their husbands or fathers," said Anderson. "They made no attempt to hide sexuality, they did not value virginity or chastity, and they refused to remain married to unsuitable suitors."

After a long struggle, however, including plagues of European disease, warfare by the Iroquois, and the dissolution of their kinship and institutional structures, Huron and Montagnais women were finally forced to submit. They were chained-up, beaten, and took the blame for their husband's anger.

They were treated as inferior.

Women and men were no longer equal, but subordinate and dominant, inferior and superior, and passive and active, among other binary oppositions.

At the beginning of her talk, Anderson "confessed" that she did not "reflect or approximate her subject," but was approaching it from a white, middle-class, twentieth century feminist and academic point of view.

"I do not pretend to speak for Native women in general, or for seventeenth century Huron and

Montagnais women in particular," Anderson said. "I'm not Huron, I'm not native, I've never lived in the seventeenth century," she said.

First Nations women at Khanawake and The Native Friendship Center did not want to comment on these issues. They did not want to speak for all First Nations' women, and were wary of opinions which did not reflect a deep understanding.

Karen Anderson is a Professor at York University and author of the book *Chain Her By One Foot upon which this talk was based*.

Medical workers strike for shorter hours

by Donna Ohora

Medical residents negotiating for shorter working hours at the Royal Victoria Hospital have been on strike since January 13.

The residents have been without a contract for two years.

Dr. Claire Touchie, a resident at the Royal Victoria, said the residents will not give in on their demands for improved working hours.

Currently, the residents work all night, one night out of every three. They often have to work for up to forty hours at a time and must stay at the hospital even when they are not on call. Under their old contract, they had to work one night in every four.

The residents are demanding a return to the one in four workload. They also want to leave the hospital when they are not on call.

Touchie said their extended hours and lack of sleep lead to a drastically diminishing mental coherence. "Danger: there are exhausted doctors at work."

Dr. Louise Craig, a representative of the Interns' Association, said the strike has had little effect on residents' working hours, or on the functioning of the hospital.

"It's more of a symbolic strike than anything else," said Craig.

The vice-president of the Association des Hôpitaux du Québec, the organization responsible for negotiating for the government, refused to comment on the strike or the ongoing negotiations.

The present situation "makes relations between teachers and students strained," said Dr. Benaroya, director of residency training at the Royal Victoria Hospital. However, Benaroya supports the residents' strike, and condemned the current work schedule.

"It is unacceptable to go on like this," said Benaroya of the current workload of residents. Benaroya said most of the attending physicians of the hospital also support the strike.

The residents are obliged by law to provide essential services. No residents are allowed to strike from emergency and intensive care, and only ten per cent of residents at a time can strike from other services.

The residents have been negotiating with the government since the strike began. They have reached agreements on all demands, such as salaries and parking, but not on working hours.

Dr. Touchie believes that residents may have to step up pressure tactics by holding general assemblies during which the attending physicians would be without their assistance.

Film remembers 'cleaning up' of Africville

by Noah Quastel

When Africville was bulldozed by the City of Halifax in the sixties, many former residents felt that the real aim was to destroy an independent Black community.

Remembering Africville, directed by Shelagh Mackenzie, is a new NFB documentary which examines this 'urban renewal' through interviews with ex-residents, city officials and planners.

Many of the original residents of Africville were descendants of American Blacks who had escaped to the pro-abolitionist Maritimes. Most of them squatted or owned their own land.

Although they paid taxes to the City of Halifax, they were provided with no sewers or paved roads. The only civil works in the area was a dump on the edge of the community.

While city officials were quick to describe Africville as a ghetto and a slum, *Remembering Africville* portrays the residents strongly objecting to this description.

As Reverend Charles Coleman, the community church pastor, says

in the film, "I resent hearing Africville being called a slum."

"Homeowners kept their property up, and people did the best that they could. There were more white people on welfare in Halifax per

Sentimental attachment

This bitter nostalgia is contrasted with the paternalism of the city officials, who residents felt portrayed Africville as a slum as an excuse to



population than there were in Africville," he says.

"It was home to us no matter what our houses looked like," another person says, echoing the sentiment of most of the residents interviewed in the film.

expropriate the land.

"The city officials saw it as a ghetto and did not look beyond it," Mackenzie told the *Daily*. "They were interested in 'sweeping the community up' and 'cleaning it out'."

So the city negotiated with individual families to move them into public housing in exchange for one-time five hundred dollar settlements and remittance of land ownership.

Immediately after people moved out, the city destroyed their houses. Many residents felt they were now worse off than they had been in Africville.

The video portrays residents finding the public housing dull, alienating and without any sense of community.

They were not allowed to change their new accommodation, and there was no greenspace.

Some claimed they had been forcibly removed. The video features one former resident describing people returning home to find their houses destroyed without notification. Similarly, the church building disappeared overnight.

Contrasted with bitterness over these tactics, the video intersperses footage of group celebrations with old black and white photos of Africville to create a sentimental view of community life. This is attested to in interviews with former

residents, who all speak fondly of their former home.

This emphasis on the sentimental attachment of the ex-residents is touching, but it leaves one without many facts for understanding how and why the decisions were made. We are left with a wide variety of conflicting opinions, but no clear resolution.

In particular, the makers of the documentary seem reluctant to tackle issues of racist policies which seem to have been behind many of the city officials' decisions.

Mackenzie told the *Daily* she feels the Africville relocation showed the importance of considerate planning and care in the maintenance of communities.

"The community is very important and you must take into account that people should be where they want to be and not where you think they should be," she said.

Remembering Africville will be shown tomorrow at 18h with *Sisters in the Struggle* at the NFB Black History Film Night. It's at Le Centre de la Peltre, 5829 Cotes de Neiges, and is free. Call 989-7373 or 283-4755 for info.

Fighting for the flower on the borderline

by Kevin Byrne

Norman McLaren was a pioneering Canadian filmmaker. His work in film advanced the media into areas few had considered,

much less attempted.

Montréal filmmaker Donald McWilliams was a friend and colleague of McLaren. His documentary *Norman McLaren: The Creative Process* is an exploration

of McLaren's legacy. The film, which provides a unique glimpse of an artist's development, was originally McLaren's idea.

"Norman first suggested it to me in 1983, while I was assisting him with *Narcissus*, McLaren's last film," said McWilliams.

McLaren had kept the parts of his films that would otherwise have been destined for the cutting-room floor, said McWilliams, and felt that together with his completed films, it would be possible to trace the way a filmmaker works.

That is precisely what McWilliams has accomplished here. His central concern is the art and innovation of McLaren the filmmaker, incorporating biographical elements. The backbone of the film is a series of interviews McWilliams conducted with McLaren six months before his death in 1987.

McLaren himself provides much of the commentary for his own films, which do not otherwise incorporate the human voice in any capacity other than song.

McLaren's style is described as synesthesia of "multi-sensory reaction to stimuli". It is a mix of sound and images in a

search for harmony. McLaren did not invent the hand-scratched method, but with the successful combination of animated line drawings and musical scores, he made it both his hallmark and his forte.

When Pablo Picasso saw one such work, he exclaimed: "Finally! Something new in the art of drawing!"

Knocking discipline

McLaren's first film, *Seven till Five* (1933), used the effect of discontinuous cutting. It won McLaren first prize at the Second Annual Glasgow Amateur Film Festival and the recognition of John Grierson, founder of the National Film Board of Canada.

Grierson, who judged the contest, offered McLaren a job, but only after first lambasting McLaren's lack of cohesiveness. He told McLaren, "We're going to knock some discipline into you."

In 1936 McLaren and Helen Biggar produced a short film, *Hell Unlimited*. The film's anti-profitteering stance made it a favourite tool of Britain's leftist organisations.

After *Hell Unlimited*, McLaren was invited to participate in the making of Ivor Montagu's film depicting the defence of Madrid during the Spanish Civil War. McLaren witnessed the first mass-bombings of civilians in history. The experience served to further politicise the already left-leaning McLaren.

During the Second World War he offered his cooperation to the effort, producing light films with

simple messages: "buy war bonds" or "keep your mouth shut". In 1941, John Grierson called upon McLaren to form the new NFB animation department.

McLaren accepted and began art-for-art's-sake-ing for all he was worth.

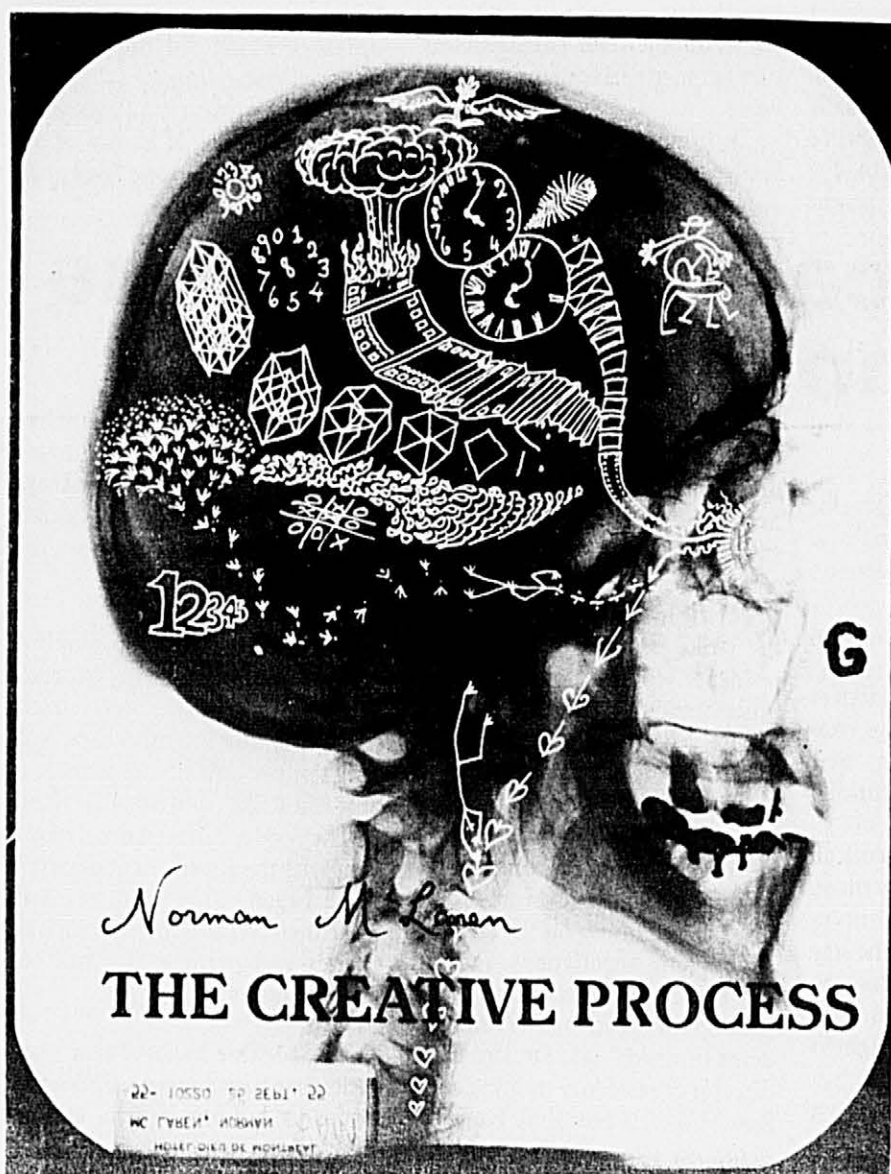
If only one of his films could be preserved for posterity, McLaren would choose *Neighbours* (1952). In this stop action sort the idyllic existence of two neighbours is disrupted by the appearance of a small flower growing on the shared property line.

The Oscar winning film, McLaren's best known, was the product of McLaren's experiences in the new Chinese regime of 1949. It was based on the tension he felt between positive memories of the revolution's achievements and what he perceived as the red-hysteria distortions of the western media.

"*Neighbours* has a strong social message about the covetousness of man and the use of violence to solve solutions. It's a human statement which reveals human nature. None of my other films do this," says McLaren in the film.

John Grierson, McLaren's NFB boss, was less laudatory. He found the film naive, despite its technical merit: "I wouldn't trust Norman as a political thinker. I wouldn't trust Norman as a philosophical thinker. That's not what Norman's for. He's for Hen Hop (the film Picasso liked). Let's face it. It's wonderful, and that's what he's for."

Norman McLaren: the Creative Process is showing sometime this week at the NFB. Call 283-4755 for details.



Lovin' the nightingale

DAILY PHOTO: TONY REVOY



by H. MacKay

We knew it was coming. The McGill English Department is producing a decidedly unsubtle play about rape.

That doesn't mean it's 'hard-hitting' or 'shocking' or 'disturbing'. No, in the case of *The Love of the Nightingale* the obviousness is more the sort that makes a person think, "Aw, why'd ya have say it that way?"

The story comes from the Greek myth of Philomele, a woman raped by her sister's husband, Tereus. Despite the size of his penis, Tereus, King of Thrace (Jens Köhler), is an excruciatingly powerful man. Philomele (Jessalyn Gilsig) is a born and bred Athenian, a biographical detail meant to justify comments throughout the play on the wisdom and virtue of philosophers.

Philomele is travelling to her sister's home by a ship accompanied by several soldierly men who both row the boat and bore the audience with their rigidity and their dogmatic delivery.

But Gilsig is great. Bad acting and pedantics can be a nasty mix, so we should be happy she's here.

More about the pedantics. *The Love of the Nightingale* may be an investigation of power and how it works between women and men. It also addresses questions of language and silence. But rather than creating a base from which these could take effect, the play just keeps reminding us that it wants to.

The effect is not all bad. When Philomele confronts Tereus with questions about 'cause', the reprimand sticks. He becomes a vile and loathsome representation of his ilk, while his victim vituperates justice hither and yon. She

announces that through speech she will expose his fraudulence and all his limp ridiculousness.

So he cuts out her tongue.

In the best conditions, when a director is stuck with a script like this, she steps in and smoothes over the really gooey one-liners ("That fragile edifice... happiness.")

No chance of such smoothness here. It's likely that director Leanne Lieblein believed this was the way to reach the people who see plays at McGill. Yet, consciousness-raising, when this blunt, is underwhelming and short-lived.

At least she doesn't give the cast megaphones. The chorus part of the cast, consisting of women in light coloured, shimmering dresses, look like they were lifted from a harem picture book. Throughout the show, they just sit. Sometimes they talk about power, or language. When people do move, they walk in circles, as Köhler does, to show the passing of time.

Beside Gilsig's, the other piece of acting that shakes off the banality is Köhler's. But sometimes, as when playing hand games with his son, it seems possible that he might lie down and fall asleep.

The set features a sail strung up from the rafters which, when Tereus commands the ship to slow down, elegantly folds in half. And it's not everyday one sees monster puppets such as those constructed by Philomele.

Rape, on the other hand, is a little more common. While bad intellectual fantasy isn't likely to cut the numbers, it could be an index.

The Love of the Nightingale runs Wednesday to Saturday until the 22nd at Moyse Hall (in the Arts Building). It starts at 20h and is \$4 for students. And remember: the Department of English teaching staff is 3/4 male.

Wordless play has off-beat charm

by Erin Green

To engage in a long description of *Les chats n'ont-ils pas neuf vies* would be pointless. The point of this type of production is to see the words and hear the movement.

There is no talking in the play — any use of dialogue would have been grossly out of place, taking away from the impact pure movement has on this unique performance.

But this much can be said for Jean Asselin's new dedication to silence: if you are interested in bizarre, graceful body movement, and a wide variety of facial expression, see it — it may be just your thing.

The play consists of several short acts that have unrelated plots, or no plot at all. Like a Dali painting coming to life on stage, the many scenes are combined to form an incomprehensible yet fascinating picture. The eclectic style adds to the production's off-beat charm.

The idea that cats have nine different lives to choose from is the play's underlying theme. The actors portray nine characters, each one dedicated to a specific goal, such as having fun, being sexually fulfilled or taking drugs.

The actors are able to effectively play out their different characters by either a slight change of costume or by adopting a different rhythm of body movement. Their body and facial expressions do all the talking.

The stage is empty at all times with the exception of a few props. The setting is completely bare: a black stage surrounded by black curtains. This focuses attention on the actors and adds to the intensity of the production.

All the actors deserve praise for their performances. Two characters in particular warrant individual mention: the bird and the cat.

The two animals were portrayed with such skill I did not see two actors on stage. Instead I saw a bird and a cat, and continued to see them in that light throughout their performance.

It is for the one who watches to decide upon a meaning for what is being performed. However, if you are unable to do so, do not be distressed — you are not alone.

Les chats n'ont-ils pas neuf vies runs until the 29th, Tuesday till Saturday, at le Théâtre d'espace libre, 1945 Fullum. Call 521-4191 for ticket prices.

Dancing under the influence of French philosophy

by Irena Bulasikis

A mummy takes up baroque dance steps and moves through the near dark.

The lights are being set for the first stance of *Danses sous influences*, a series of four solo pieces. "Very intriguing" the audience of three tells the dancer in her phantasy fusion of East Indian and French baroque.

"*Danses sous influences* was originally the title of a conference given by a young French philosopher a couple of years ago. It dealt with the intercultural influences on French dance", explained Dena Davida, artistic director of Tangente.

This idea developed into a series of four independent dances to be performed by their creators Thursday through Sunday of this week.

The first creation is Geneviève Dussault's *The Mummy*. The baroque dancer as living

hieroglyph under East Indian influence.

"My piece is a reflection on time. The mummy undergoes a real journey," said Dussault.

After studying baroque dance in Paris, Dussault exclaims, "You can't really find anybody still into this kind of thing here!" When she returned to Canada she studied with an East Indian dance guru, and found similarities.

When Dussault was finished with her master thesis, a comparative study of the two styles, she wanted to "create something out of all this analytical work I had done."

"How do we borrow and integrate influences from other cultures?", Davida asks, examining appropriation like Dussault. Dussault feels she went beyond mere appropriation of steps. "I didn't just use exotic moves and steps here and there. I use the original choreography and put it into a differ-

ent context."

Following Dussault's piece is "Ubris", a piece influenced by indigenous native dance. The choreographer-dancer, Paule Tremblay, studied Australian aboriginal dance.

The third set of *Danses sous influences* is "Flamenco rythme et solution" by Marie Parisella. Finally, Arawana Hayashi, a Japanese-American from Boston performs "Flower". Her creation is strongly influenced by her studies of 14th century Japanese court dance.

Danses sous influences is being presented by Tangente. "Tangente is not a school or a dance company. It is a presenting organization," Davida said. "This is our 11th season but the first time we have permanent space."

Davida's mission is to open the door to other dancers in Montréal. She wants to provide them with the necessary space to work on experimental dance, theatre or perform-

ance art.

Tangente also operates a resource centre on dance which, according to the archivist, already has the reputation of "having material that is no longer out there."

Davida would like to encourage the use of the research facilities offered by Tangente. You can find video tapes, international dance magazines, press releases and master theses at Tangente. For anybody in need of background material on dance, Tangente is the place to go.

Anybody interested in innovative dance, new perspectives on multiculturalism or avant-garde choreography should definitely make time to see "*Danses sous influences*".

Danses sous influences will be performed February 13 to 16 at 20h30 at Espace Tangente, 840 Cherrier (Metro Sherbrooke), Montréal. Tickets are \$15, \$12 for students. Ticket information and reservation: 525-1500 or 522-1245.

YIPpie! Off to the Third World!

by Jeremy Dolgin and Frank Smith

Fourteen students recently returned from abroad after participating in a development experience for Canadian youth. Many had questions about the value and relevance of their activities.

The majority of their funding came from the Youth Initiative Program (YIP).

The YIP is supposed to help young Canadians better understand the third world and the development industry.

It is the type of program which critics on the right cite as a waste of scarce development dollars.

But others, including participants and supporters, wonder whether it has relevance beyond the participants.

According to Jennifer Zeppa, a Latin American studies major who recently returned from India, the visiting students "benefited more than they [the host country] did."

"Of course they [the people in India] are not going to benefit by a bunch of students going there," Zeppa said.

Zeppa said she was ambivalent partly because her participation in the project was minimal.

Her "hands-on experience" was supposed to involve the preparation of a report from the documents of the project which she was working on.

But, while she did manage to occasionally visit the project, she never actually obtained any written information to put in the report.

"I quit," Zeppa responded when asked about further involvement in development activity.

Since it was created, the Youth Initiatives Program (YIP) has contributed \$15 million to more than 100 organizations, in an attempt to raise awareness among Canadian youth about Third World development.

The YIP is turn is funded by CIDA, the Canadian government's development agency.

People or groups who want funding from YIP have to develop a proposal for development work in a third world country, and affiliate themselves with a recognized development organization. YIP will provide up to 75 per cent of the project's funding.

According to Arianna Reza, a CIDA employee, proposals are approved if they meet a set of general guidelines, including the opportunity for participants to get "hands on experience."

Development Club Med?

Reza, who works for the Youth Programs branch, is quick to point out that CIDA "won't fund anything that is tourism."

The project must "contribute to sustainable development."

But the line between tourism and an experience which justifies government support can sometimes be hazy.

As Samuel Noumoff, Director of McGill's Centre for Developing Areas Studies said, the value of the program is dependent on not only the particular project, but the participants themselves.

"A participant's background, knowledge of the area and experience are huge factors," Noumoff noted.

Deena Clayton, an Anthropology and Environmental Studies student, argued that the amount of actual work that participants do depends on the organization of the particular project.

She also stressed that the directors of projects greatly influenced the degree to which individuals directly participate.

Clayton had a significant role in the food processing and preservation project which she visited.

She was instrumental in gathering preliminary information including reports of traditional forms of processing and food preservation.

"When I got there I was clueless"

According to Valerie Percy who participated in an urban planning project in Belize, the type of programs which YIP funds, "get people from different perspectives and show them what's going on."

Noumoff argues that the YIP is, "in general a good initiative but uneven in terms of how it actually works." This might explain why it generates both enthusiasm and contempt.

Many of the organizations which rely on YIP funding set strict guidelines in an attempt to overcome YIP's inherent inadequacies. An example of one of these groups is Youth Challenge International, a Toronto based non-governmental organization which gets fifty per cent of its funding from the YIP.

Youth Challenge director Rob Williamson stressed the preparation of participants in his organization's programs.

"Participants face a preparation period of six months before they go," he said.

"As well as training and briefing, they must raise money and equipment."

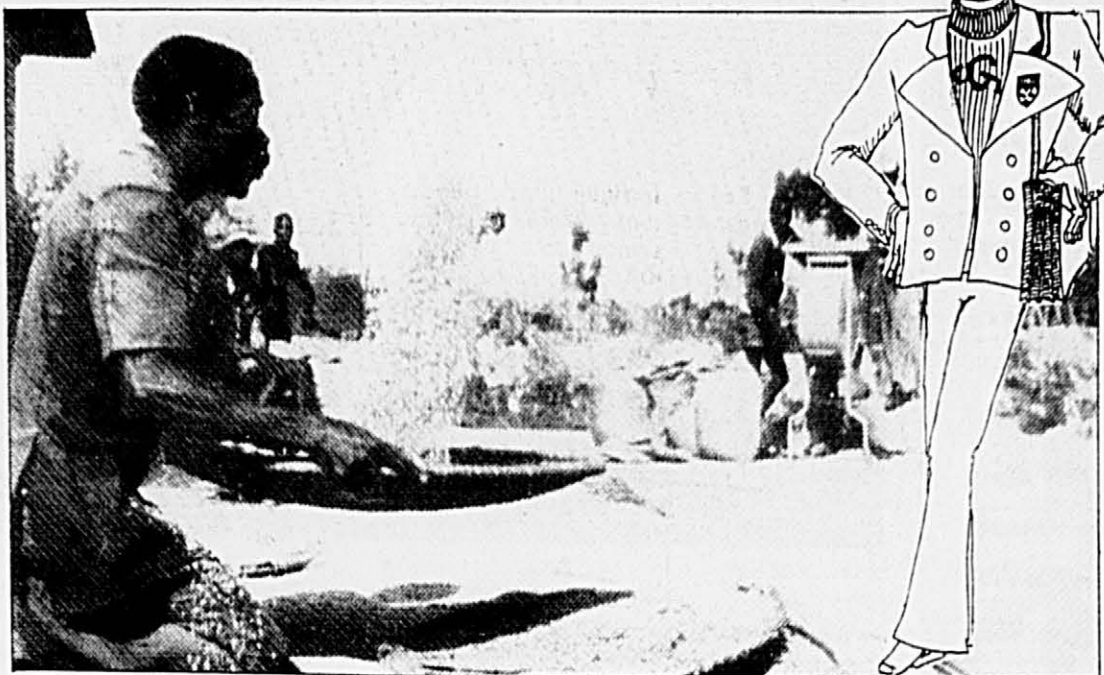
The fourteen McGill students were not nearly as prepared. Their orientation was restricted to basic planning and fund raising.

Although in their proposal they promised to "study the principles of popular education to best facilitate the educational activities we plan to engage in upon our return," the promise was never honoured.

The result, as one participant commented, was: "When I got there, I was clueless."

While much of the criticism of the YIP comes from those who do not understand the educational nature of the program, its supporters are sometimes blind to its limitations.

Ironically, the open nature of the YIP is both the program's appeal and short coming.



DAILY GRAPHIC: JOSEPH MCHATE

letters continued from page 4

The Alley's problem

To the Daily:

Today we had lunch at the "new" Alley, and left feeling disappointed.

Our enthusiasm for the atmosphere as well as for the menu obviously was not enough to keep the enterprise in business.

While we sympathise with budgetary constraints and loss of profits, we feel that the underlying causes of the Alley's economic failure lay with inadequately trained staff (with a few exceptions) and poor planning. This was only exacerbated by students with little concept of paying to enjoy the atmosphere which the Alley offered.

Had the Alley staff been thoroughly trained to both prepare food and to serve customers efficiently and promptly, perhaps students would have had both the time and the desire to spend more money eating in the Alley.

Poor service resulted in the "bring your own lunch" trend, which featured students drinking a single cup of coffee, and taking full advantage of the pleasant atmosphere, without supporting the costs behind the comfort.

Another disappointment.

E. Parkinson, U3 PoliSci
K. Olsen, U3 Anatomy

A favour for finches

To the Daily:

A very serious issue has recently come to my attention with regard to your newspaper. After cutting and pasting for well nigh two hours in order to recycle your product, I am now bleeding profusely from paper cuts.

You would do my recently acquired finches (apologies to META, although at least they're too small for a coat) and me a very great favour if you'd only print a product two inches less wide (a favour to some of your readers too, if it cut down on content).

That way the Daily would be exactly the right size to fit in the finches' cage and catch the product of their little bums.

With love,

Andrew T. Wilson
Special Student

A partnership world

To the Daily:

A sentence which appeared in the article "Artist talks gender and planetary transformation" was misquoted: "This is because the so-called men's movement has a negative affect on social progress, she said" should have read "The Robert Bly form of the men's movement has a negative affect on social progress".

Green believes the men's movement is a crucial counterpart to the women's movement. Women Only space and Men Only space are important for personal healing and gender-detox. But gender dissident consciousness and a partnership world is the goal.

Bly and some feminists' gender-divisive attitudes only serve to undermine feminism and gender healing as a social justice movement and sexism as a human rights issue in which both sexes are needed to work in ultimate unity.

According to male liberationist Fred Pelka, Bly romanticises the history of war, trivialises sexual oppression and lays the blame for men's grief at the feet of women. He has been accused of racism and sloppy scholarship by Bob Connell.

Their main criticism of Bly is that he ignores the information provided by feminism and gay liberation, seeks to continue a subtle form of a male superiority trip and completely ignores the need for social justice work in society.

Connell suggests that some of the wilderness heart warriors who have been busy drumming, dancing and mask-making come down from the hills and put their newly-gained spiritual renewal to creative and transformative work in society facing sexism.

Taylor Jane Green

Flowing to only one pole

To the Daily:

The review of Simcha Jacobovici's film *Deadly Currents* (February 6) was generally on the mark. But I think it missed one of the more glaring imbalances in Jacobovici's depiction of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

The film presents several Palestinians whose vision of an independent Palestine basically involves pushing Is-

raeli Jews into the sea.

This extremism is common enough, both in Palestine (the West Bank and Gaza) and in the Palestinian diaspora.

I remember, for example, having a conversation with an elderly Palestinian in Amman, who praised Hitler for killing so many Jews. The man assured me that one day Palestine would be drenched knee-deep with Jewish blood, as prophesied (he claimed) in the holy Koran.

Not once in the course of *Deadly Currents*, however, are we introduced to any Israeli Jews whose politics tend in the same extreme direction. They certainly exist.

At a Peace Now demonstration in Jerusalem a couple of years ago, I spoke with a member of the late Meir Kahane's Kach movement. He sat on the edge of the demonstration cradling a noose in his lap, which he said was reserved for "traitors" — like the Israelis chanting for peace nearby.

His dream of a Greater Israel was based on expulsion of all Arabs from the occupied territories, and extension of the Jewish homeland into Jordan, parts of Lebanon, and the Egyptian Sinai.

There are plenty like him in Israel and in the West Bank "settler" movement. At their most murderous, they're the people who stage drive-by shootings of "Arab dogs," or fire their Uzis wildly at Palestinian civilians, or rig car-bombs to blow up Palestinian municipal leaders.

And given prevailing power realities, it's these people whose fanaticism is more likely to be translated into broader policy — with potentially catastrophic results. In fact, as the imposition of Jewish "settlements" on Palestinian land demonstrates, Israeli government policy already reflects the criminal mindset of the zealots.

I respect Simcha Jacobovici, and I enjoyed his film in many respects. Among other things, it captures some of the vibrant pluralism of both Israeli and Palestinian society.

But Jacobovici seems to have backed away from depictions of Zionism which radically contradict his image (perhaps his self-image) of thoughtful, hard-bitten Jewish humanism.

Adam Jones
PoliSci M.A. 3

LETTERS

CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the Daily business office, Room B-17, Union Building, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication.

McGill Students (with valid ID): \$3.50 per day, 3 or more consecutive days, \$2.50 per day. McGill Employees (with staff card) \$4.50 per day, 3 or more consecutive days, \$3.50 per day. All others: \$5.00 per day, or \$4.00 per day for 3 or more consecutive days. (Prices do not include applicable GST or PST). For more information, please visit our office in person - WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE. The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

1 - Housing

Apartment to share. You get a big double room in 6 1/2 on Jeanne Mance (Pretty, tree-lined block.) Close to McGill. Peter, 284-6836.

Looking for a better place to live? Room for rent sunny apt. Hutchison & St. Viateur, near bus, shopping, non-smkr. preferred. \$300 per month. 279-8724.

Room for rent, 3 minutes from McGill, completely furnished. Call 284-1227.

2 - Movers/Storage

Moving/Storage. Closed van or truck. Local and long distance. Ott-Tor-Van-NY-Fla. 7 days 24 hours. Cheap. Steve 735-8148

3 - Help Wanted

Architecture Student Needed for minor out-of-school project. 2-3 hrs/wk (approx.), \$10/hr. Call for info: 342-3198. Required immediately.

Bartenders - Get yourself a very lucrative part-time job. The Master School of Bartending offers training course and placement service. 2021 Peel St. (Peel Metro) 849-2828. Student Discounts.

5 - Typing Services

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6 - Services Offered

Time for tax Again. Hurry, bring your documents to the McGill Tax Clinic between March 2nd & 5th from 10:00 - 4:00 in the Samuel Bronfman lobby. Tax returns done free of charge.

PREGNANCY COUNSELLING CENTRE offers free pregnancy test and confidential counselling. Call for

information or appointment 935-2122. 1650 de Maisonneuve W., suite 203.

Legal Problems? The McGill Legal Information Clinic's staff of law students can help you. Call 398-6792 or visit University Centre B-21 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

Resumes by M.B.A.'s. Quality, Service, Satisfaction. Student Rates. Better Business Bureau Member. See Yellow Pages ad. PRESTIGE (on Guy) 939-2200.

7 - For Sale

Black Leather Biker's jacket, like new. Retail at \$800. Let's talk. 848-0687.

For an intriguing murder mystery game call: 931-2798 or 934-5078. Great night for a cheap price!

LAW BOOKS, up to 20 years of C.S., C.A., R.P., Annuaire, R. de B., and others, cheap instant library, also LPs and baby stuff, Doug 631-9772, anytime.

FOR SALE: 1988 Firebird - 50,000 km. 5 speed, cassette deck. Body, motor excellent cond. Summer & winter tires with rims. \$6,500 or best offer. 485-4724. Private

11 - Lost & Found

Stolen: One boot from party 3686 St. Laurent. That really sucks. Please return to lost & found or leave in front of 4551 Hutchison. 274-8924.

Lost: Black fountain pen in Leacock Bldg., Rm. 132 between 12:30 and 15:30 Monday, Feb. 2. Was a special gift; cannot be replaced. Please call 934-6233. You know who to ask for.

12 - Personal

Hey! Fags, Dykes and Bis still meet at the Yellow Door. So, where are ya?? Fridays at 5:30. 3625 Aylmer.

Do you love Valentine's Day or do you hate it? We'll talk about anything. McGill Nightline 6pm-3am every night. 398-6246.

For Valentine's Day! Cadeaux Jumeaux specializes in creating the perfect gift basket for that special someone. Free consultation! Rapid Delivery. Andrea & Erica 344-9891.

Your friends live east, you live west... Call Walk-Safe to get you home best. 398-6823, Mon-Sat 8:00 - 12:00 PM.

13 - Lessons/Courses

Score well on the LSAT, GMAT, or GRE! Our preparation courses which use a unique approach have been used successfully by thousands since 1979. Call 1-800-387-5519.

14 - Notices

Lesbians, Bisexuals and Gays of McGill offers peer counselling 5 days per week. Drop in or give us a call. 398-6822. Union 417.

How Big is your Closet? Is your wardrobe fashionable? We imply little here, very. Taking submissions until March 16th for RED HERRING, in #406 Union.

Spring Break - Venezuela. Just \$590.00 for one week, taxes included. Limited space, so call now. Guys, girls, booze, sun, sand and PARTYING!!! Dan 499-1840.

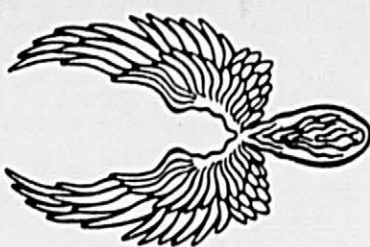
Women's Vision of the Night photo contest from VISION, Quebec PIRG. Deadline: March 11. Submissions to SSMU Mailboxes in the Union and Eaton Building 505. PRIZES!

One of the Best Spiritual psychic, experienced consultant, could help you by her gifted power. Relaxation and healing by exercise & diet. Mona Tel: (514) 938-0771.

Daytona Beach for \$239!!! Includes transportation, classy hotel on beach (7 nights), fully organized schedule, discounts (food/alcohol, Disney, MGM, cruise...) + more! Booking now: 845-9268/281-6770 Sean.

16 - Musicians

Musicians! Auditions being held Feb. 16 for a JAM NIGHT house band at La Kachette, 10 Donegani, Pte. Claire. For more info call Debbie at 631-4109.



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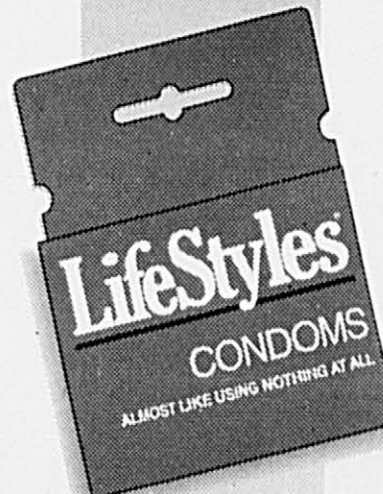
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The McGill Political Science Students' Association presents
POLISPEAK '92

Wednesday, Feb. 12 Thursday, Feb. 13

Time: 13:30

Speaker:
Lio. Ma. Emilia Farías
(+ panel)
Consul General of Mexico

Theme:
**The Mexico-USA-Canada
Free Trade Agreement**

Time: 12:00

Speaker:
William Cosgrove
Quebec Liberal Party
Vice-President of MONENCO
CONSULTANTS LIMITED
Theme: **"One Quebecer's
Vision of Canada"**
A speech on why young
Quebecers should stay in
Quebec and why they should
participate in politics.

Time: 15:30

Speaker:
**The Honourable
Jean Charest**
Minister of the Environment
Topic:
"Unity and Prosperity"
A speech on the Constitutional
proposals and the importance
of the environment in Canada's
future.

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Where: Montreal Diocesan Theological College, 3473 University St.

When: Friday, February 14 at 7:30 p.m. - \$3 admission charge

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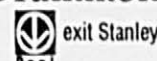
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BEWARE OF YOUR SURROUNDINGS

ENVIRONMENT WEEK SERIES



Loosing your flesh with David Suzuki

by Carl Wilson

The ozone layer will be opening up like a boobey-hatch right over Montréal at noon sharp on May 14, 1992.

The scientists and bureaucrats don't want to give it to you straight. But you can count on the *Daily*, your beloved source of alternative paranoiac rantings (since 1911). So May 14's the day. No way around it. Noon.

As your lithesome flesh sizzles to a crisp, you may want some reading matter to help pass the time. Lucky for you, the enviro press has been a growth industry the past few years — ever since that big green wave inundated Loblaws and Burger King; and David Suzuki became just about the smartest man in the world.

Whether this constitutes sustainable development or not is another problem. The ecobloom is off the rose, and now that all those styrofoam cups are CFC-free (and proud of it), it might get harder to hawk envirohack prose for the grossly inflated prices that made the late eighties so much fun.

Right off, let's discount the pricey slicks — *Environment*, *Buzzworm*, *Garbage*, *Earth*, *Planet*, *Wilderness*, *World* and anything else with a one-word name and big lush photos. They're about as serious an answer to the environmental crisis as compostable plastic.

Unfortunately, once those incoherent, conscience-soothing profit-makers are out of the running, you're left with precious few ecozines. Especially ones with readable prose.

And more and more, it seems the radical debates that enlivened eco-anarchy zines like *Kick It Over*

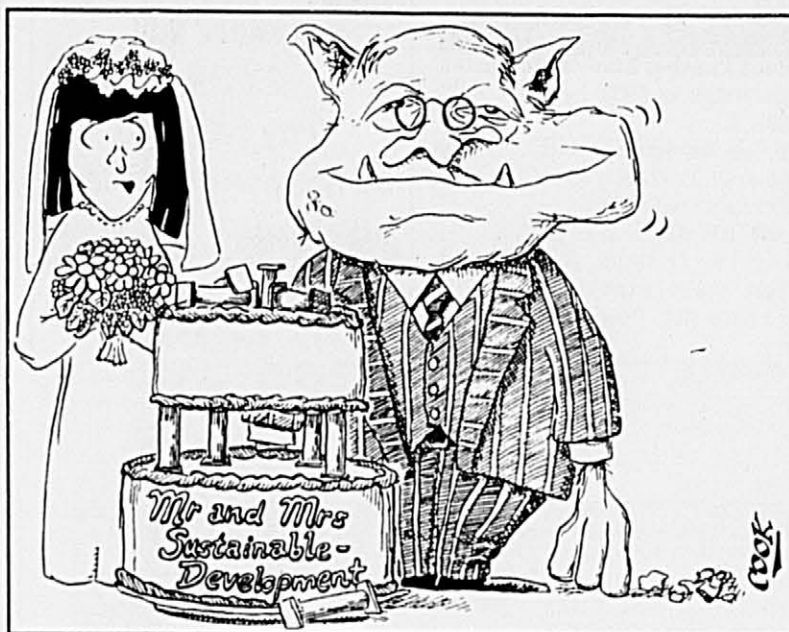
yourself, journals like *The Ecologist*, *Earth First!*, *Probe Post*, *Earthkeeper*, *Earth Island Journal* and *Wild Earth* will do. *Wild Earth*, which comes out of New York State, even has a Farley Mowat piece this month. What more could we ask?

Plenty, I'd hazard. The best ecological journalism these days seems to come from two places — the general-interest left magazines like *Z* and *In These Times*, and the oddball special-interest publications whose concerns are closely related to the environment, but more specific.

Best of a bad lot

Adbusters (1243 W. 7th Ave., Vancouver V6H 1B7), for example, targets the commercial media, especially TV, as sources of brain-pollution that eventually translates into planet-pollution. Their approach is satiric, strategic and populist in the best sense of the word.

Winnipeg's *City Magazine* takes another tack. It contends that "healthy life in cities is possible",



and publishes bulletins and manifestos from urban activists around Canada who are trying to prove it. Uneven but always intriguing.

Threshold (SEAC, PO Box 1168, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-1168) is the national newsletter of the Student Environmental Action Coalition in the U.S., and while it's not brilliant

journalism, it has a wide view and practical orientation worth checking out. Gender, race and organising sections are highlights.

Alternatives and *Cultural Survival Quarterly* both come at the ecocrisis in terms of international sustainable development. They get down to detailed political analyses

of mostly Third World communities and the pressures that threaten animals and plants but especially people in these regions. While both are heavy slogging, these publications point the way towards genuine solutions far better than any number of tree-huggers could do.

Finally, watch out for *The Journal of Wild Culture*, a Toronto-based and extremely irregular magazine (in more ways than one). It's perhaps best described as a laboratory of the ecological imagination, or a hot-house of exotic brainplants sprouting poetry and images and prose and the occasional party, all at globally-warmed temperatures. Of course, they're flat broke and might never publish again. Worth knowing about anyway.

Happy reading, and jolly broiling.

Except for *Wild Culture*, any magazine mentioned above without an address is available at *Le Dernier Mot*, on St-Laurent just below Duluth. (At least until May 14.)

Starhawk does Don Mills

The Canadian City
edited by Kent Gerecke
Black Rose Books,
Montréal, 1991

The travel posters tell us we live in a country of unparalleled natural vistas: rolling prairies, sultry oceans, soaring mountains, the whole bit. So, naturally, the vast majority of Canadians — four fifths of us — live in the city.

For such an urbanised society, municipal politics attract surprisingly little attention. So when an anthology like *The Canadian City* comes along, it ought to provide a much-needed glimpse into a neglected political space.

The Canadian City is the offspring of *City Magazine*, a monthly devoted to municipal issues across the nation. *City Magazine* editors proudly claim that they have been alone in the wilderness during the past 15 years in sustaining critical debates on gentrification, city planning, citizen's movements and other urban quandries.

The *Canadian City* purports to be the best of *City Magazine*'s coverage. Unfortunately, the claim only makes you wonder about the quality of the rest of the magazine. The book has its sparks, but a lot of

it is a reworking of rather stale themes, with relatively little that's truly useful.

"Empowerment", for example, is flogged for all its worth, with very little to show for all the pain and suffering. Editor Kent Gerecke wanders around the pages explaining how middle-class mystic Starhawk has the right approach to empowerment, while all-American Ayn Rand has the wrong one.

Empowerment (*à la* Starhawk) is for Gerecke the magic talisman which will deliver the city from its sins. Either he hasn't noticed, or he's simply neglected to tell us, that empowerment means taking practical action, not just deciding to be empowered.

But there isn't much in the way of practical tips in what he has to say: his own empowerment story centers around rediscovering an ability to draw.

The writers who love empower-

ment also love "community", extolled and glorified as the future of political activism. Again, lots of shadow and no substance: does a community simply materialise at the asking?

Some of the better articles in the book point out that urban communities continue to be destroyed, rather than rejuvenated, as gentrification and suburbanization continue apace. In the face of this loss, knowing that communities are important is irrelevant if we don't know how to hold them together.

Urban ecology being all the rage, one might expect this to be one of the strongest sections of the book. But while the authors devote a lot of discussion of "bioregions" and how cities fit into the great holistic human picture, they say very little about how to take any immediate steps to green our cities.

The interesting and useful articles in the book focus on specific issues rather than trying to develop theoretical models from second-rate writers.

Barton Reid writes an interesting analysis of the development of the urban middle class and its predilection to urban gentrification. And Hans Blumenfeld provides a technical and obvious,

but fairly interesting, discussion of the underpopulation of Canadian houses.

The book really gets off the ground when it looks back to criticise what went wrong. The sections on urban gentrification, the commodification of downtown areas, and the failure of private developments are lively and interesting.

Several authors make well-directed forays at the vacuity of "postmodern" urban design and its social consciousness crocodile tears. There are also a number of interesting attempts to periodise the history of urban activism in Canada.

But what the book doesn't have, and what it needs, are attempts to look at bigger issues. None of the essays really attempt to discuss economic shifts, like flexible accumulation or globalisation, nor do they broach what these changes means for urban activism.

Similarly, the practical questions surrounding decentralisation, like taxation and income disparities, are never really addressed.

The book also needs a few good, diverse programmatic accounts of where we might go from here. But the ones it gives are couched only in the most general of terms. If you're an aspiring municipal activist, there just isn't enough here.

The Canadian City is long on second-rate theory and short on useful information. If you buy it you'll probably get something out of it. But you may be better off simply writing your own book.

— Robin LeBaron



(PO Box 5811, Stn. A, Toronto, M5W 1P2) and *Fifth Estate* (4632 Second Ave., Detroit MI 48201) are being lost to disillusionment and burnout. The Burlington Greens (whose *Left Green Notes*, P.O. Box 5566, Burlington VT 05402, once showed promise) are rumoured to be in decline, too.

What remains? Mostly tiny-print catalogues of ecodisaster, sprinkled with the occasional rant. If you like to clip articles and correlate facts

